THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1872.

A nuscinents To-day.

Rooth's Theatre-The Fool's Reverge.

Rowery Theatre-Ruffalo Bill. Bryant's Opera House-6th av. and 23d st. Pifth Avenue Theatre-Wiver as they Work, Grand Opera House-Laila Rookh, Niblo's Garden La Rule Savage, New York Circus-14th it., epp. Academy of Music. Olympic Theatre-Hompty Dumpty. St. James Theatre-Monsiol.

Tony Pastor's Opera House Mysters of Gotham.
Theatre Comfique-Cinderella.

Thirty-fourth Street Theatre-Star Combination. Union Square Thentre-Hernandez Bur esque Trouje, Wallack's Thentre-The Verran, Wood's Museum - Workington of New York, Millinge,

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dation of up-town residents, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 51% West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth evenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opers House, from S.A.M. to S.P.M.

A Senator Using his Office to Make Money.

The following letter from Senator Pome-LOY is published in Kansas in Ross's Paper, the editor of which says that he has in possession the original in Pomeroy's hand-

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22. "My DEAR SIR: Have you yet recommended anyone to sell goods to the Pottowattomies? If not, I have a plan-Mr. T. of New York will take hold and furnish a splendid lot of goods-provided he gets the lisense to sell exclusively on the reserv at St. Mary's Mission-You can give the Indians an order for goods on this store-and those orders are accepted when the annuities are paidthis proceeding is recognized here at the Depart-ment—and is all right—I send enclosed a form of a letter for you to send back to me-to give to Mr. D, But I don't deliver it until Mr. T. and C. of Lawrence-now figuring here in Indian matters-and who have an agreement with each other-about Goods-I say I don't deliver your recommendation until I have executed to me a contract to have 1-4 of the profits paid to W. E. GAYLORD as my share—and 1-4 of all profits paid to Mr. —— (name him to me) for your share. You and I, through our two friends—are to have 1-2 the profits-and T. and C. the other half and TAPPAN to do all the business and we have nothing to do, only to take our share of profits at each payment.

Now if you will fix it up at that end of the line-I will see the writings are all executed right to this end-And we will all be right-name the man to represent you-with Mr. GAYLORD who

"You will see from this letter what kind of a recommendation to give to Mr. T.—But don't fail to send it to me-as they must come to terms-before they get the Lisense-T. is a grand fellow-It's all right-

"Let me hear from you at once. S. C. POMEROY."

In this case Senator Pomerov went in for making money out of the Indians, just as GRANT allowed his pets to make money out of the sale of arms to France for use in the war against the Germans.

The Tariff Question-Dr. Greeley and the Democratic Party in Accord.

An interesting discussion has been going on for some time past between the Tribune and the World in regard to the tariff and ts bearings upon the proceedings of he Cincinnati Convention. Dr. Horace GREELEY has embraced the occasion to state his position on the subject of protection, which is unusually important just at this juncture because of the possibility that he may be nominated for President or Vice-President by that Convention. Here is what Dr. GREELEY said a few days ago on the tariff question:

Here is what the Democratic Convention of 1868 put forth as the orthodox test on this subject:

cratic creed, uttered by the highest Demothe tariff and the internal revenue system. Dr. GREELEY says he can stand up straight long vexed question Dr. GREELEY can to day be pronounced an orthodox and faithful adherent of the Democratic doctrine.

In defining what are the live issues of th present hour, that able and universally recognized Democratic journal, the Hart ford Times, referring to the tariff, says:

accepts them as his own, thereby proving that he is not only in accord with the Democratic party in general, but especially with the New England Democracy, respecting this matter. That the opinions expressed by the Hartford Times are identical with those entertained by the great mass of the Democracy of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, is a notorioes fact. Of course there are some theoretical free traders in those States, as there are in New England and the Great West, who carry their ideas beyond all practical limits; but everybody knows that they are composed in about equal proportions of Republicans and Democrats.

The plain truth is that the tariff cannot be and ought not to be an issue in the coming Presidential contest. The effort on the part of those who are opposed to conterring a second Presidential term upon Gen. GRANT is to everthrow an adminitration which has corrupted and demoralized the whole country, to abolish personal and military rule, to restore representative poverament, to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to prevent the Republic from lapsing into a dictatorship. When these weightier matters are secured, the nation will find leisure to turn its attention to tithing mint. anise, and cummin. But in this supreme hour, when our institutions are at stake, to

bawl of "Beef! beef!" through the American camp when HAMILTON and LAFAYETTE were storming the British redoubts at Yorktown.

If the Cincinnati Convention adopts any another matter. platform in regard to the tariff, we advise it to take the plank already prepared to its hands by the Democratic Convention of

Sir Charles Dilke's Motion. Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE made on Tuesday night his long expected motion in the House of Commons for an in-quiry into the expenses of maintaining royalty in Great Britain. Having with great difficulty secured a hearing while he spoke in favor of the motion, it was lost by a vote of 274 to 2, himself and his seconder, Mr. AUBERON HERBERT, member from Nottingham, being the only persons besides the two tellers on his side who supported it.

This action of the House of Commons should by no means be taken as a fair indication of the sentiments of the British people. Just now, indeed, the recovery of the Prince of Wales from an alarming and well nigh fatal sickness has quickened their loyalty into unusual vigor, and quieted for the moment much of their rising discontent with the costly uselessness of the monarchy. But the overzealous devotion which will not tolerate even an inquiry into the methods by which millions of money wrung from the carnings of the toiling poor are appropriated the charmed circle of the aristocracy. A House of Commons composed almost exclusively of men of family and wealth may deride an effort to lighten the burdens of the masses, but they are far from representing the unanimous opinion of the people.

Sir Charles has engaged in a war which opens almost as inauspiciously in appearance as did the campaign against slavery in this country forty years ago. The early anti-slavery agitators were met with the same ridicule and abuse from the leaders of public opinion as he is now meeting with from the titled and powerful ruling classes of England. It would be false logic to conclude from this coincidence that the war upon royalty will result successfully in as short a time as that upon slavery; but it is quite legitimate to say that the present opposition to Sir Charles is no proof that his cause is destined to ultimate defeat. It is admitted on all sides that a royal family is not an essential part of the British Government. If all the GUELPHS to their remotest offshoots were blotted out of existence the political fabric of Great Britain would suffer no harm. The English people sustain royalty in deference to long established precedent, and to gratify a fast declining admiration of mere show and ceremony. That, like all other things which have survived their usefulness, their titular sovereign is destined to be supplanted in name as well as in fact by their real one, is as certain as that last year's grass will is as certain as that last year's grass will give place to the fresh crop with which the the best quality of olive oil now retails at \$5 per

Civil Service Reform.

The ardent devotion of the President to the principles of civil service reform is receiving continual illustration through the appointments he has made since announcing his acceptance of the propositions laid down by the Civil Service Commission. four inches through. Some of the cuttings lay down through one season, and began grow-Several of these appointments have already | log a year after planting; and some laid for two been considered, and now we have the de-tails of an arrangement in relation to well. Owing to the quick growth of the olive, filling the place made vacant by the re- its cultivation would pay even if it was to be tirement of Gen. Longstreet from the used only as fuel. office of Surveyor of Customs in New Orleans, which is eminently characteristic of the methods finding favor with the present Administration.

the successor of Gen. Longstreet, owns one-third of the New Orleans Republican, a profitable anti-Administration paper; and the Washington Patriot says it is susceptible of proof that he has agreed, in | has fewer libel suits than most of the other consideration of his appointment as Sur- leading journals of the country. vevor, to transfer his interest in that paper to the National Republican, the Adminis tration organ in Louisiana, and to give one-half the salary and perquisites of his new office to maintain the last named paper, which since the defeat of the family faction by the WARMOTH party has been in a moribund condition. There is nothing known of Mr. PARK-ER's character, except that he is Gen. BEN BUTLER'S brother-in-law, that would This is the latest exposition of the Demo- lead to the supposition that he would make such sacrifices unless he intended to avail | Bank, which acted for the railroad company cratic authority in the nation, in regard to himself of his official opportunities to make them good; and the whole transaction is one which is calculated to encourage offiupon it, which proves that as respects this | cial corruption under the pretence of subsidizing the press. It is a foreible evidence of what professions of a desire for reform

oming from the White House really mean.

The Legislature of New York has now been in session eighty days, or four-fifths of its legitimate term, and nothing has been done respecting WILLIAM M. TWEED. He is the Senator for the Fourth District in this city, but has never appeared in his seat or in any manner pretended to perform the duties he assumed in his election Nevertheless no motion has been made it the Senate to compel his attendance or to expel him for neglect of duty.

The reason for this is believed to be that although politically dead, slain by himself in the commission of his enormous frauds upon the city treasury, Tweed still exercises great power in the Senate. It is said that there are five Senators there who dare not take any measure that will be disagreeable to him. The Senators to whom this intimate relation to Tweed is popularly attributed are James Wood of Living ton, LORIN L. LEWIS OF Eric, GEORGE Bowen of Genesee, W. B. Woodin of Cayuga, and Norris Winslow of Jefferson. The allegation is that these five Senaors have had intimate pecuniary dealings with Mr. Tweed, and that they fear him n consequence. Whether this is true or not they know much better than anybody else; and it behooves them to act in a manner to remove this reproach from them-

selves if possible. The Trey Times is delighted at the en-Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The Times has apparently forgotten that about four years ago
Mr. BEECHER likewise endorsed President An-DREW JOHNSON; nevertheless that distinguished statesman was not elected. However, he nade a wonderful show in the Democratic Convention of 1868, it must be confessed. Although e had broken off from the Democratic party and had no relations with it, yet such was the thrust into the great conflict a side squab-power of his officeholders even in that Conven-ple over the amount of duties to be levied tion that on the first ballot for a candidate for a people of our Western territories.

on jack-knives and cotton shirting, is as in- President he got sixty-five votes. If this was opportune as was John Hook's hourse | the case with Andrew Johnson in a Demo gratic Convention, of course Mr. Bescher is right in being sure that President Grant will be nominated without opposition in a Convention made up of officeholders and their repre-But as for his being elected, that is

trict of New York adequate facilities for the trial of offenders against the laws of the United States, and that a criminal can avoid trial in this district as long as he pleases, while ball bonds given by criminals are entirely worthless, Congress passed a resolution requesting the Attor-ncy-General to furnish information in regard to the matter, and also as to what legislation was o exist. The Attorney-General has addressed United States Attorney for the district, in which Mr. Davis agrees with Col. WHITLEY in regard inadequacy of the facilities for the trial of offenders, but says that this does not grow out of any fault or neglect of State Central Committee of Illinois, which took the courts or judges, but arises solely place in this city on Friday last, the course of from the overwhelming mass of accumulated business. He further says that no other ten districts in the United States can be named distinguished Missouri Senator found his most whose aggregate business in the courts is equal in magnitude to that of the Southern District of respectively the proprietor and editor of the particle of the courts is equal to the courts in Messrs. Hesing and Roster, respectively the proprietor and editor of the particle of the courts is equal to the courts in the c New York; and yet each one of the others has a judicial force equal to that of this district. In regard to the alleged worthlessness of the ball bonds accepted, Mr. Davis denies the truth of the assertion, and says that WHITLEY denies having given the testimony attributed to him. The Attorney-General concurs with Mr. DAVIS nending the appointment of an additional Judge, with powers to hold any of the to maintain in pomp and luxury a swarm | Courts, whether Circuit or District, whose duty of idlers, cannot long find favor outside of | it shall be to hold a criminal term each month until all the criminal business is disposed of; and that the United States Commissioners shall be clothed with authority to try petty cases with defined limitations, in cases where the defendant shall elect to be so tried and shall Missouri movement; but that his general course waive the right of a trial by jury.

Gov. PARKER has shown good sense in ecommending the repeal of the Jersey City Commission bill, on the ground that it is an infringement on the rights of the people of Jersey City. Two weeks ago, however, as we are informed, the Governor signed a bill robbing the people of Clinton township, Essex county, of their local ights. That bill gave one of the editors of the Administration organ in Newark and two other well-known politicians power to tear up farms and lots in Clinton township, and lay out roads wherever they please. While Gov. PARKER sanctions such bills he is rather going out of his way to denounce the Jersey City Commissions.

The cultivation of the olive is destined to be an important industry in California, as there are several districts in that State where the tree will thrive luxuriantly, and its culture on a large scale would be certain to yield large profits with a very small expenditure of labor. In many parts of Europe olive oil supplies the place of butter to a great extent, and here a pure article always commands a ready sale at a high price, as there are many purposes other than culinary to which it is applied. At Santa Barbara, in California, a gallon of oil is made from eight gallons of olives; and one tree there, when ten years old, has produced sixty gallons of olives. Mr. MAYHEW, of that place, who has had some experience in olive culture, estimates that it would be safe to count on a net annual yield of \$240 per acre from an olive orchard ten incoming spring will cover the face of the gallon. The tree is of rapid growth. In February, 1868, Mr. MAYHEW planted five hundred cuttings from one inch to three in diameter, putting them In the ground so that their ends were little above the natural level, and covering them by making little mounds. About one-half of them started the following spring, and are now from ten to thirteen feet high, spreading about seven feet, the trunk of the main stock being from two to

Instead of having a dozen libel suits on its | Conners and Charles Vailise. Dr. Newbrough shoulders, THE SUN is at present in the enjoyment of only three-one of them about four gas without producing insensibility. ancient date, the very newest having been in existence about six months. THE SUN is concarefully made and fortified so prudently by

courts of Maine. A man who held some old bonds of the Maine Central Railroad, amounting to \$170,000, contended that they should be paid in gold, but finally agreed to take greenbacks for Supreme Court decision was reversed in six months' time he was to have no more; while if it should not be reversed he should receive ter per cent. additional, amounting to \$17,000. He went to a lawyer in Portland to draw up the agreement, after which, he says, the lawver offered to deposit the bonds in the First National and bring him a certificate of deposit for the proceeds. For doing this the lawyer charged his client \$1,700, on the ground that by the rules of the Cumberland bar he was compelled to harge one per cent. on all amounts collected. The client proposes to see whether crossing the street to a bank and making a deposit can be onsidered as making a collection, and charged

Governor of Connecticut, has set an example worthy of all imitation. He has declared that be will not pay a cent toward the expenses of he election, and that if he is chosen Governor t will not be with the help of his own money Can the Hon. Marshall Jewell, his competitor, say as much?

The St. Louis Democrat, which formerly was a bold and outspoken representative of the Republicans of Missouri, has become the organ on of the policy it has chosen is calculated to weaken its influence in the community, it is atural to suppose that a serious depreciation ts pecuniary value will be the ultimate result of ts course. The paper is owned by Messrs. WIL-LIAM MCKEE, DANIEL HAUSER, and GEORGE W. FISHBACK. The last named gentleman owns one-third of the concern, and being dissatisfied with his partners wishes either to buy their share or sell his own; but having been unable to agree upon a satisfactory settlement, the matter has gone to the courts.

Of course not. If ANDY JOHNSON'S officeholders were able to give him sixty-five votes in the Democratic National Convention of 1868. GRANT'S officeholders will have no difficulty in giving him every vote in the Republican Con-

The great want of Wyoming Territory is a picutiful supply of water for purposes of irrigation. Water well distributed over the now barren plains would make them green and productive as the prairies of fillings. Delegate JONES is endeavoring to secure an appropriation of \$19,000 to enable the Secretary of War to sink mary object of sinking this well is to obtain water for the garrison, but the people of the Territory hope' that if this enterprise is success ful, individuals throughout the Territory will be encouraged to sink wells, and bring large tracts of land under cultivation. The sum asked for is a small one, and the object of the ap-

THE GERMANS IN ILLINOIS.

Important Manifestation Against the Arms-Selling Administration.

CHICAGO, March 17 .- It will be remembered by many of the readers of THE SUN, probably, that during the delivery of Senator Conkling's speech against the French reau having recently been reported as testifying that there are not in the Southern Judicial District of New York adequates he took occasion to read an extract from the Staats Zeitung of this city, in which the motives of Senater Schurz were attacked, and the allegation was made that when the sales of arms were going on the Senator did nothing to prevent them; but that now that we are on the eve of a conflict with Great Britain, he, by forcing an investigation, was endeavoring to debauch the German mind. Senator Conkling cited this cessary to remove the evils and abuses alleged extract as an evidence of German public opinion, upon which Senator Schurz very effectively a letter to the House of Representatives, accompanied by a report from the Hon. NOAH DAVIS, editor of the Staats Zeitung, being the Collector of Internal Revenue for this district.

With this fact in mind it will, perhaps, be some what surprising to learn that at a meeting of the State Central Committee of Illinois, which took Senator Schurz in relation to the arms investigation having been brought up in discussion, the earnest defenders in Messrs. Hesing and Roster, arms by the United States to France, he was acting as a Prussian and not as a citizen of the United States. Mr. Hesing indignantly denied that Schurz had espeused the cause of Prussia, and declared he had only done what every American citizen ought to do; that is, insist that the same neutrality which we demand at the hands of Great Britain we should observe in our dealings with Germany. France, and every other Missouri mevement; but that his general course in investigating abuses, and especially in overbauling and denouncing the sale of arms to France during the late war was right, and was approved by the Germans of Illinois and the whole United States. He further expressed it as his opinion that Secretary Belknap and the officers of the Ordnance Department ought to

be removed from office. Mr. Roster also spoke in the same strain, and ave special force to his remarks by declaring that although he was a Federal officeholder he would resign his office forthwith if it stood in the way of his entertaining and expressing the onvictions which he held on this subject.

Now, the truth is that both Mr. Hesing and Mr. Roster entertain a strong dislike to Senator schurz ; but as the conductors of a German paper of extensive circulation they do not deem it rudent any longer to appear as his opponents the eyes of their countrymen. Since the 19th f February last they have had ample opportuities to learn the sentiments of the Germans of llinois on this question; and although the stand hey have now taken is right in itself, it is very loubtful if they would have reached it if they and not been forced up to it by the strength of public opinion.

The recognized exponents of the Administraion, by their blundering tactics in waging such bitter war on Schurz in revenge for his efforts to expose notorious abuses, have aroused the feelings of the German voters of Illinois to a point which no efforts at conciliation can now affect, and the State is lost to the Administration next November beyond the hope of recovery. This is fully understood here, and the action of Messrs. Hesing and Roster at the meeting of the State Committee is only a reluctantly-extorted recognition of this fact. Without the German vote Grant cannot carry Illinois. That SPECTATOR. rote he will never get.

DEATH IN THE DESTAL CHAIR.

The Breaking Down of the Tremendous Nerve that Could Withstand the Palling

of Eight Teeth at a Single Sitting. Yesterday morning about half-past 10 Mrs. Anna Shaughnessy of Avenue A and Twentieth street, went to Dr. J. B. Newbrough's office, 128 West Thirty-fourth street, to have some teeth extracted. She was accompanied by a friend, Mrs. Bigley of Eighth street. She took ir in the operating room where were Dr.

administered two inflaiations of nitrous-oxide gas without producing insensibility. Mrs. Shaughnessy then decided that she would have the teeth drawn without gas, and Dr. Newbrough extracted eight. Just after the last one had been taken out, the doctor having told Mrs. Shaughnessy to lean over the basin to spit the blood from her mouth, she fainted.

The poles of a galvanic battery were hurriedly applied to the hands and the region of the heart, but without avail. Dr. Otts, of 108 West Thirty-fourth street, was called. The patient died about fitteen minutes after fainting. Artificial respiration was induced and continued for some time, but all efforts to resuscitate her failed.

The Thirtieth street police were notified, and Officer Connoily was despatched to the house, and Coroner Hermann and Debuty Coroner Dr. John Beach soon arrived. Permission was given to remove the body. Dr. Beach will make a postmorter examination to-day.

The deceased woman's husband is Mr. Patrick Shaughnessy, collector for the Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Avenue A and Twentieth street. Her age was about 35, and she was a hearty, robust woman. Her sister, whom the Sun reporter met at Dr. Newbrough's residence, said that whet Mrs. Shaughnessy came in the morning her face was full, and her cheeks possessed considerable color. When the reporter saw the body the cheeks were somewhat sunken, and, as also her hands, perfectly white, showing that the blood had flowed to the heart, inducing paralysis. She said, just before entering, that she was feeling well. Her general health has aralysis. She said, just before entering, that he was feeling well. Her general health has

neen good.

Dr. Blakelock of 352 West Twenty-fourth street, and Dr. Blone of 106 West Sixteenth street, told he Sun reporter that they had sent many paients to Dr. Newbrough, and that they had dways been well and successfully treated.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS. Defeat of the Subsidy Bill for the Pacific

Mall Steamers.
Washington, March 20.—The House at

2:30 went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Apprepriation bill, Mr. WHEELER in crease of the subsidy to the China mall steamers The committee at 4 o'clock proceeded to vote n the various amendments. Mr. Crocker's mendment permitting the Government to take

amendment permitting the Government to take possession of the steamers in case of war was agreed to. Mr. Farmsworth's substitute, keeping the subsidy at \$500,000, and allowing the service to be performed by foreign built ships, was rejected—65 to 95. The amendment making the service semi-monthly, and the compensation \$1,000,000 was defeated by 87 to 92. The amouncement of the vote was applauded on the Democratic side.

The committee then proceeded with the remaining portions of the bill.

The committee then proceeded with the remaining portions of the bill.

Mr. Upson (tep., Ohio) moved an amendment to prohibit employees of the departments from acting as agents or attorneys for the prosecution of claims within two years after leaving office. Agreed to.

Mr. FAKENSOUTH (Rep., III.) moved to amend by applying the same rule to members of Congress, but it was ruled out of order. Mr. Upson's amendment having been admitted under a suspension of the rules.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The bill was passed, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

Mercautile Library Sunday Opening. Mercantile Library Sunday Opening.

In view of the recent public agitation of a ag the reading room on Sundays, the Directors ha ermined to obtain, as far as possible, a general expregly provided blanks for the signatures of those who re in favor of opening the reading room on Sunday, nd of those who are opposed to II, and they respectuily request the active members of the Association to
ppend their signatures to these blanks as specedily as
ossible. The blanks may be found at the Superintendor's deak in the reading room, at the cashier s deak in
he history, and at the branch office, 76 Cedar street.
Ty order of the hoard,

Py order of the Board, ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, President, The Ninth Regiment's Riot Money. A soldier asks: What has become of the mone ordered to be paid by the Board of Supervisors for med

al attendance and nursing the wounded men of the sinth in the July riots? In the opinion of experts, Jay Gould has real-ized about two millions of dollars profits upon the rise in Frie stock which has followed the recent change in be management of that concern.

THE PACIFIC MAIL'S RING.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE COMPA-NY'S SURPLUS FUNDS.

Lending Money on the Street, and then Selling the Company's Securities to Build Steamships-How the Stock was Forced Up or Down in the Market. The suit of Luther C. Challis against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to restrain said company from using its funds for speculation,

and from lending the same at usurious interest in violation of the charter, was continued before the referee, John B. Lawrence, at his office, 117 Broadway, yesterday. Judge Fullerton being absent, it was agreed that counsel for defence should proceed with their cross-examination of Mr. Stockwell, President of the company:

PRESIDENT STOCKWELL CORRECTING HIMSELF. By Judge Nelson—Mr. Stockwell, you stated in your testimony yesterday that in the loans made to Osborn & Co. there were tills receivable of the Howe Sewing Machine Company deposited with the collaterals. Have you since made an examination as to that subject? A. C.—Were you correct? A.—Uwas not the subject? A. C.—Were you correct?

of since make an examination as to that subject? A.—I have, sir.

Q.—Were you correct? A.—I was not.

Q.—State what you have learned in reference to the matter. A.—I gave Osborn & Co. \$75,000 in bills receivable of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, as they were making purchases for me. They were also borrowing money at that time from the steamship company, and I supposed they needed those notes as collateral, but I have found that they did not. Mr. Bellows, who has charge of the loans, informed me that they never deposited any such securities.

Q.—Is that transaction evidently closed out? A.—It is. 18.
Q. How long since? A.—Only a few days,
Q.—The Steamship Company never had any of the
owe Machine Company's paper? A.—No, str.
BOSS TWEED PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS.

ou testified that William M. Tweed paid the in-on a mortgaged loan that was in existence when in into office as President. To whom was it that the interest? A.—I do not know that I can tell it.

positively.

Q.—Dot the statement that Mr. Tweed paid the interset come from Mr. Bellows? A.—It did.

Q.—You stated that those loans were required by the
waits of the company. Is that so? A.—It is,
to the Why is it, then, that you cannot explain relative
to the Why is it, then, that you cannot explain relative
to the Why is it, then, that you cannot explain relative
to the Why is it, then, that you cannot explain relative
does not come the company? A.—Because that matter
does not come the company since you became its
President? A.—The business has increased.

Q.—You stated to counsel that certain contracts were
outstanding against the company which had never been paid. Had you any interest, directly or indirectly, in
such contracts? A.—No, sir,
Q.—What was the market value of the company's stock What has been the course of the stock since-up

e down? A. - Up. Q. - To what extent upward? A. - To between 63 and 64. THE AMOUNT OF THE COMPANY'S ASSETS. Gen. H. H. Baxter, formerly President of the New York Central Railroad, now a Director in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was next called and examined by Gen. Pryor. Gen. Bax-ter said he lived in New York city, and had been a Director in the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-pany since the last election. Do you know personally what amount of surplus is the company had at the time? A.—I do, sir.—How do you know? A.—I was one of the Auditing

mittee.

What was the amount? A. #8,869,000.

Can you state how much of that amount was in ernment securities? A. Cannot say, exactly.

What has become of the securities the company held? A. Some of them have been sold.

How many? A. All but \$600,000.

WHY THE SECURITIES WERE SOLD. Q.—Why were they solid? A.—Because the company was then building iron steamers and making other insortant expenditures, and it was also a good time in the narket to sell them.
Q.—Did they sell for a good price? A.—They did.
Q.—Are you building steamers now? A.—We are, str.
Q.—Who made the contracts for buildings? A.—The lid Board. nard.
Then you converted all the Government securities t \$20,000? A.—Yes, sir.
Is all the surplus besides the bonds in money? ail.
a what security did you lend that money? A.—
b security as was offered by bankers and brokers

he street.

Have you ever borrowed money of the Steamship plany? A.—Never, directly, or indirectly.

Have you personal knowledge of any loans being le? A.—I have.

Do you know that loans have been made at usuri-rates of interest or on commission. A.—No, sir.

—Has some of this money been lent to your co-ctors? A.—No, sir.

—Have the company's by-laws in regard to special ositors at all times been observed? A.—I think chave. A PROFITABLE TRANSACTION

A PROFITABLE TRANSACTION.

By Judge Nelson—You stated that you sold steamship company's stock when it could be done advantageously. Did you buy it back again at a less figure than want you had sold it at? A.—We did, sir.

Q.—Ho making the leans of this company, have they been made after the manner of corporations, banks, insurance, and trust companies having surplus funds to dispose of? A.—They have.

By Gen, Craig—Do you know of any law to prohibit a bank from loaning money on its own stock? A.—Banks never do it; it is prombited by jack.

Q.—Does the Steamship Company loan money on its own stock? A.—It does, A.—It does, A.—It does much hargin does the company require?

Q.—Do you pretend to say as Director that the leans add by the company since Nov. 15, 1871, have been add without attempt to force the price of Pacific Mail bject to the question as irrelevnat. Shafer Tolgaliave such institutions been in the of loaning surplus funds on the street, even up to ay of declaring dividends? A.—Yes, sir. Is it judicious so to do? A.—Perfectly so, Judge Nelson—Do companies ever discriminate in of the purchase of their own stock? A.—The Chiand Northwestern Railway, when igwas a Director

VICE-PRESIDENT BELLOWS ON THE STAND.

By Gen. Pryor-How long have you been Vice-Presi-Gen. Pryor—How long have you been Vice-PresiA.—Seven or eight years?
What are your special duties? A.—I am executive
that are your special duties? A.—I am executive
that are generally as the financial business of the
any in detail.
Do you pretend to say that you have cognizance
loans of the company? A.—Yes, sir.
What was the amount of surplus assets when Mr.
(will became President? A.—About \$2,00,000,
Why were the assets sold? A.—To pay contracts
camers building in Glasgow; and then it was a
lime to sell them. time to scil them.

How much were the vessels to cost? A.—\$249,000 and the engines \$85,000 each.

Do you have personal supervision of the subject as? A.—Yes, sir.

In what securiteies do you make losus? A.—On beks that are known to be good. here any made as time loans? A.—No. They it call loans. on security of its ock? A.—Oo, yes.

NO LOSSES ON LOANS, NO LOSSES ON LOANS.

Q.—Has there been any losses on loans between Nov.

15, 1871, and March 5, 1872? A.—No, str.

Q.—Would you know if the company had lent Mr.

Stockwell money? A.—Think I should.

Q.—Did they ever do so? A.—Think not.

Q.—Ever lend any money to you? A.—No, str.

Q.—There is a bill before Congress looking to the grant of a subeldy in favor of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. To you know whether any money of the company has been used for the purpose of affecting orgislation looking to its passage?

Obligated to and withdrawn for the present.

Objected to and withdrawn for the present Judge Nelson said he was willing to have the fullest latitude given to counsel in the way of questioning under Judge Gilbert's ruling, which his brother counsel understood, but he was unwilling to have such allegations go upon the record and through the press to the world. By Gen, Pryor-Has the manner and mode of loaning many been changed since Mr. Stockwell came into ower? A.-Not in the least. Q.-Who was President when you first went in? A.-

ean. i was that? A.-In 1860. THE AMOUNT PAID FOR STEAMERS.

Objected to by Mr. Craig.
Mr. Shafer explained.
The referee considered the question irrelevant and ill-timed, but did not think he had any eight to exclude it under the order.
Adjourned until Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Grave Accusations against a United States Judge. From the Tribune.

Judge Mark H. Delahav, United States Greuit Judge of Kansas, is charged with offences to grave that his immediate impeachment and removal must follow if they are sustained by evidence. Persons of unquestioned veracity have accused him before the Judiciary Commitation. evidence. Persons of unquestioned veraeity have accused him before the Judiciary Committee of the House with appropriating to his own use a large amount of money belonging to the I nited States, accruing from the sale of property during the war, under the Confiscation act. The embezzlement is said to have come to light only when some persons whose property was sold obtained pardons, and applied for its restoration. It was then discovered that the money paid into the court had been deposited in a bank, and afterward drawn out by the Judge on his own checks, and used for his personal expenses. The Judge is also accused of gross and habitual drunkenness. The Judiciary Committee were so well satisfied that there is foundation for the charges against Delahay, that they directed Gen. Butlet to offer a resolution in the House instructing them to send for persons and papers, and make an investigation.

Fixteenth street, this evening is for the benefit of the na-tional subscription for the liberation of France. The excellent French comedians who, under the lead of Mr. Juignet, appear during the evening offer a programme of rare attraction; and we are confident that the crowd d audiences that are in the habit of attending th

Scrofula and all Scrofulous Affections relieved by taking Cod Liver Oil. Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is preferred by physicisms.—Adv.

GEN. BUTLER'S OUTSIDE JOB.

The General Visits the Astor House, Talks with Col. Howe, and Closers Himself with District Attorney Davis-The Counsel for Nuylor & Co.-An Interesting Case.

About half past 6 yesterday morning one of the Astor House stages drove up to the main entrance, and unloaded no less a personage than Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. The General was arrayed in a stovepipe hat, rather the worse for wear, a dark straw-colored overcoat, and elegant unmentionables. At about noon he left the Astor House, and crossed the Park to Cham-bers street. He entered the brick cottage used as a Federal Court House, and mounted the stairs to the District Attorney's office. In the ante-room Gen. Butler met Col. Frank E. Howe, and the two shook hands and had a long conversation, in which the General's tone was very carnest, and the Colonel looked profound.

CONSULTING WITH NOAH DAVIS. When Gen. Butler entered the District Attorney's private office, Col. Howe remained outside. The Sun reporter asked the Colonel what was up, but he refused politely, but firmly, to comunicate any facts relative to the case in which Gen. Butler seemed to be interested. The General remained closeted with District Attorney Davis over half an hour. On his leaving, the District Attorney accompanied him to the foot of the stairs, and the General and Col. Howe started for the Astor House. The Sun reporter called on Judge Davis for an explanation of Gen. Butter's visit.

"Gen. Butter" wind Judge Davis to called a part of the Sun reporter called on Judge Davis for an explanation of Gen. Butter" wind Judge Davis to called a part of the Sun Review o

Butler's visit.

"Gen. Butler," said Judge Davis, "called on me in reference to some cases in which he is counsel for the defendants, and some cases of his own in which the Government is defending him. One of the latter cases is a charge against him of taking a steamer for the use of the Government. He is alleged to have used compulsion. The party who brings the suit is in the city, and the case will probably be tried in April."

"Did Gen. Butler not come to see you as counsel for Naylor & Co.?" asked the reporter. "Who told you that?" replied Judge Davis, looking up astonished.

"When will the case come on for trial?" asked the Sux man.

i for Naylor & Co. informs me have to get some witnesses from se may not come up till late in ited Judge Davis.

A PAT QUESTION. Reporter Is it not wrong in a Congressman to oppear as counsel for the defendants in a case of Judge Davis -Oh no. Gen. Butler violates no

Judge Davis—Ohno. Gen. Butler violates no law in appearing as counsel for defendants against the Government. The law forbids Congressmen to act as claim agents or as counsel for the Government.

As our readers are aware Naylor & Co. are charged with enormous frauds upon the revenue, and it seems they have retained Gen. Butler to conduct their defence. This adds interest to an interesting case. NAYLOR & CO.

It will be remembered that on the 7th of September, 1871, the books and papers of Naylor & Co. were seized by special agents of the Treasury Department, the charge being that the firm had fraudulently undervalued steel rails and fish plates to the extent of ten per cent., five invoices being specified in the affidavit on which the warrant was granted. Col. Howe alleged that the firm owed the Government \$84.000.

The case appears to have dragged along, and at the recent session of the Custom House Committee of Investigation in this city, Naylor & Co. complained of having been persecuted and improperly treated by the Treasury agents. The District Attorney has since avowed his intention to take the case up with renewed energy. Whether the employment of Gen, Butler as counsel for the defendants will have the effect of dampening that energy remains to be seen. of dampening that energy remains to be see

COL. FISK'S LIBERALITY.

How He Saved Henry Smith from Ruin-A Characteristic Scene.

From McAlpine's Life and Times of James Fisk, Jr.

A Friend met Fisk one Saturday afternoon and said to him. "I am afraid the National Savings Bank will go by the board."

"How much do they want to float 'em?" said Pisk.

"How much do they want to float 'em?" said Fisk.

"I think about \$40,000."

"Too bad," said Fisk, "to let that bank break. Why, if it should burst up, what in thunder would the poor policemen do? You know them poor fellows deposit their money in the National. Tell Hank Smith! I'm ready with \$5,000."

The next day Fisk saw Henry Smith, President of the bank. He was accompanied by the venerable Thurlow Weed. The three walked into the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Smith was in great distress.

Here Hank," said the impulsive Prince of it. "dry up, now, and tell me what you

ham and Comer, were soon at hand.

"Go to the bank," said Fisk, "get the secuties, and bring them here. Comer, you and the accountant stay there and examine the books and report to me."

When the securities were brought, Fisk sat lown, rolled up his sleeves, and gave them a apid examination.

"Some of these ain't worth a damn. Hank," aid he; "but I guess we'll fix things. Don't yeary. To-morrow morning you shall have the noney."

Thurlow Weed rose from his chair, and putting his arms around the stout body of the young millionaire, said with a choking voice;
"Mr. Fisk, this is a noble act. If ever I hear a man speak ill of you. I shall feel it incumbent upon me, old as I am, to knock him down on the spot."

The next morning Fisk sent to the bank by the hands of his trusty friend and secretary, Mr. Comer, \$40,000 in greenbacks, and the bank was sayed.

Comer. \$40,000 in greenbacks, and the bank was saved.

Mr. Borrowes, of the 'Everett House, New York, and the Continental, Long Branch, had purchased the, Malson Doré on Fourteenth street, and was fitting it up at great expense. Fisk heard that Borrowes was in pecuniary trouble. One morning he went to Borrowes.

"I have come, Mr. Borrowes, to make reparation for an injury I did you down at the Branch. My presence at your hotel drove away some of your best customers. I hear you are in trouble. Now tell me all about it."

The hearer was taken by surprise, but recovering from his astonishment, and feeling assured by the manner and tone of the man before him that he was in earnest, he made a brief statement of his trouble.

"Send that mortgage to me," said Fisk, "and I'll have it transferred on Monday. Don't worry I'll have it transferred on Monday. Don't worry

GEN. SICKLES AND ERIE.

A Two-Million Loan Nogotiated at Pive Per Cent. A Trip to Washington.

This was Friday, the 5th of January, 1872. On

From the Commercial Advertiser, March 20. Gen. Sickles holds a daily levee at his Gen. Sickles holds a daily levee at his rooms in the Westminster Hotel. This morning, as the representative of the Commercial took a seat for a few moments in the parlor while his card was sent to the General, troops of hotel boys flitted back and forth carrying in the cards of visitors and bringing messages out. The great work of the General is ended, so far as the Erie is concerned, but he still advises the new management, especially as to its foreign negotiations.

Erie is concerned, but he still advises the new management, especially as to its foreign negotiations.

"Erie," said he, "is no longer in the street. It doesn't rob Peter to pay Paul' now, and its negotiations have to be conducted with more care than was given to them under the Gould régime. I have negotiated a loan of two millions at 5 percent, for the new Board, the securities on which I obtained the loan rating as high as 70, which is an immense improvement on the usual rate. There is no necessity now for scraping and pawing, and mortgaging to raise a few dollars. The road is running, and is in excellent order, and this new loan can be readily paid off with the earnings in a very short time. In fact, the loan itself is only needed to tide the company over the rugged places left by five years of Jay Gould.
"I don't own any stock in Erie, but I'm very glad, indeed, to see the rapid rise in it, for many reasons. It affects our commercial standing abroad in all our securities. It affects even the problem of a republican Government. It is quite likely to affect the negotiations relative to the Geneva arbitration, now pending between our Government and England. Immense amounts of English gold are being invested here in Erie, and John Bull isn't the man to depredate on his own property. With these heavy investments, John will say to the agitators. Here, let this thing slide; we have too much at stake to fight America." England will back down."

On Saturday Gen. Sickles will go to Washington to report to the President for orders. He is so thoroughly worn out that he will ask a month's extension of his leave of absence, which expires on the 24th. He dislikes the idea of taking his wife across the Atlantic at the precent time, when such fierce gales are prevailing; and, besides, she has so far had small opportunity to see and become nequalinted with our country.

"In fact," said he, "I have had no opportunity to show her our great institutions. I haven't even taken her to Stewart's, I showed her tentral Park, but it w

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 20.—A heavy north-west gale has prevailed along the findson all day, and the weather to-night is intensely cold. Navigation to this place is again closed.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

The Dignity and Honesty of Justice in West-

Mr. Williams keeps the only hotel in the village of West Chester. A few nights ago William Levier. Mike Scannion, and others broke into the barroom, helped themselves to the beverages, and then demolished the mirror by throwing bottles and tumblers into it. Mr. Williams hearing them, crept around to the front window and fired a blank cartridge from an old dunderbuss, through a broken pane of glass, at the fe jumes of the court scamps, but as one was a relative of the Justice be de-clined to grant the warrant, and advised Williams to abandon the complaint. Then Williams weat before Justice Jarvis, and a warrant was granted. At the ex-ationation both Justices were on the bench. Justice Jarvis said to Williams:

"I understand that you have offered to compromise this case."

lams-Yes, sir. rong?
Williams—Well, I would not have done so had not ustice Arno advised me to.
Justice Δrno—You are a d——d liar; I never advised

Justice Arno-You are a d—d liar; I never advised you to,
Jarvis—No, he aint a liar.
Arno-What do you know about it, you (oaths) Mormon (vile invective)?
Jarvis—1 dou't allow anybody to call me that name and live.
Arno-Come, now, what's the use in getting your back up?
Let's adjourn court and have a drink.
Hilliams—I don't want to see any fuss. Better have a off they went to get a drink, leaving the prisoners in court. When the Justices returned the prisoners had ded.

Children Myteriously Dying in Stantan Street
-Physicians Perplexed.
Agnes and Caroline Koch, aged respectively
seven and five years, died yesterday suddenly. Both ere well in the morning, but immediately after supper were well in the morning, but immediately after supper Caroline was taken with spaems. Dr. Klopsch prescribed remedies, which gave temporary relief. Later in the evening Agnes was attacked in a similar manner, and soon died. Caroline, who up to this time seemed to be getting better, gradually grew worse, and, despite the efforts of the physician, likewise died.

A Sun reports and the children, and was informed by him that he had never seen a parallel case during the thirty years of his medical sperience. The doctor added that he and Dr. Michaels, one of the Health officers, had examined the bodies, and neither could form any opinion of the nature of the disease. The parents are poor Germans, who carn a livelihood by rag and bone picking. They occupy a room in a miserable tenement, 206 Stanton street. The bodies were conveyed to the Morgan last night.

New Management for the Northwestern Relief Fund.

Relief Fund.

The Northwestern Fire Relief Committee finding from the general public feeling that sufficient assist
ance had already been furnished to those who had suffered by the fires in the Northwest—which lessened the sale of the tickets—have transferred the business of the Fire Relief Concert to the management of the the Fire Relief Concert to the management of the Grand National Benefit for disabled and needy soldiers and their families. The amount to be distributed is increased 50 per cent, over that of the Fire Relief Concert, beside the advantages of lectures and concerts. All having purchased tickets in the former scheme can, by presenting them at the office, 257 Broadway, receive in exchange tickets in the Grand National Benefit, which will admit the holders to all the lectures, concerts, and a just participation in the distribution of \$150.00 in cash. The enterprise seems to be well recommended, Many United States Senators have signed a certificate of its worthiness of public condidence.

Single House in Brooklyn.

About a week ago typhold fever made its appearance in the House of the Good Shepherd in Henry

pearance in the House of the Good Shepherd in Henry street, Brooklyn, which is under the management of the Sisters of Mercy. The attending physicians and four other medical men labored strenuously to combat its progress, but despite their exertions forty-two immates of the institution were stricken down with the malady, and one of the Sisters has died. The health authorities were kept in ignorance of the fact until Tuesday. After conferring with the Commissioners of Charities as to the accommodations at the county hospital, Health Officer Cochran dispatched a corps of autholiance to toe institution and removed the sick to Flatbush.

The Staten Island Oyster War.

The people residing in the vicinity of Prince's Bay are greatly excited over the breaking out of a new oyster war. There are two parties in the fight. One party claims that they have the right to stake off beds on the hard bottom, where the natural oysters grow. and so secure not only the growth of the transplanted oysters, but those that have lain there for years, while the outsiders claim that according to State laws any citthe outsiders claim that according to State laws any citizen has the right to take oysters from the natural beds. They say that the claimants of the beds only plant a few oysters on the natural ground, and then rake up oysters that have grown there for years, some of them brought to market being at least five years old.

Counsel for the men arrested on Thursday last say that they advised them to go for the oysters, and allow that they advised them to go for the oysters, and allow themselves to be arrested in order to test the case tentors the courts, and that they are not oyster pirates, as charged, but homest men who were engaged in the pursuit of an homest living, and they are determined to

want."

"\$40.000, and by ten o'clock to-morrow morning." was the answer.

"You shall have it."

He sent for Mr. Bingham, the atterne; of the Eric Company. "Bingham," said he, 'go and find Comer. Get a good accountant, and you three come back here.

After Mr. Bingham had gone, Fisk asked Smith, "Can I get into the bank to-day?"

"Yes, 'said Smith.

The accountant, accompanied by Messra Bingham and Comer, were soon at hand.

"Go to the bank," said Fisk, "get the secu-When Capt. Aliaire was transferred to the command of the Fourth Ward, nearly three years ago, he was ordered by the Commissioners of Police to select arrested all evil-doers. He excited the envy of the Cen

The Long Island Oil Works at Hunter's Point were yesterday afternoon the scene of a series of highly interesting experiments in extinguishing fires by means of carbonic sciegas. It was intended at first to exhibit the effects of the gas upon a flaming wooden building, but the high wind prevailing gave rise to ap-prehension that this might be attended with danger, prehension that this might be attended with danger, owing to the number of uncovered oil tanks in the neighborhood. Mr. Martin therefore contented himself with applying the gas to a quantity of borning oil from a tibe about twenty foct in length, with connected the oil tank with two vessels containing respectively oil of vittical and a solution of sods and water. The gas was permitted to pass upward through the bottom of the tank, when, rising through the oil, it completely cut of the flames. The fire was extinguished in about thirty excendes. A tank of burning haphths was subsequently experimented upon with equally satisfactory results.

The Funeral of Ex-Judge Whiting. The funeral of ex-Judge James R. Whiting ook place yester-lay from St. Bartholomew's Church, in Vilson. The pall-bearers were Hiram Barney, Chas ! Wilson. The pall-bearers were Hiram Barney, Chas P. Kirkland, Shepherd Knapp, Francis H. Jenks, J. F. Ladd, Henry Nicoff, Jos. J. Buckneil, and John K. Perder. The body was interred in the Marbie Centerry Part I. of free control of the barney of the bear an opportunity to attend the funeral. Judge Daly paid a glowing tribuid to the memory of Judge Whiting, recting several bedienced in the server as illustrative of his contact in the server as illustrative of his contact in character, the ability as a lawyer, and he in partiality as a Judge.

Attempt to Shoot a Brooklyn Police

Preparing for Sport.

The Blooming Grove Park Association has just received a consignment of pressurts and valuate from England; also a number of stock deer for the breeding parks, and a fe